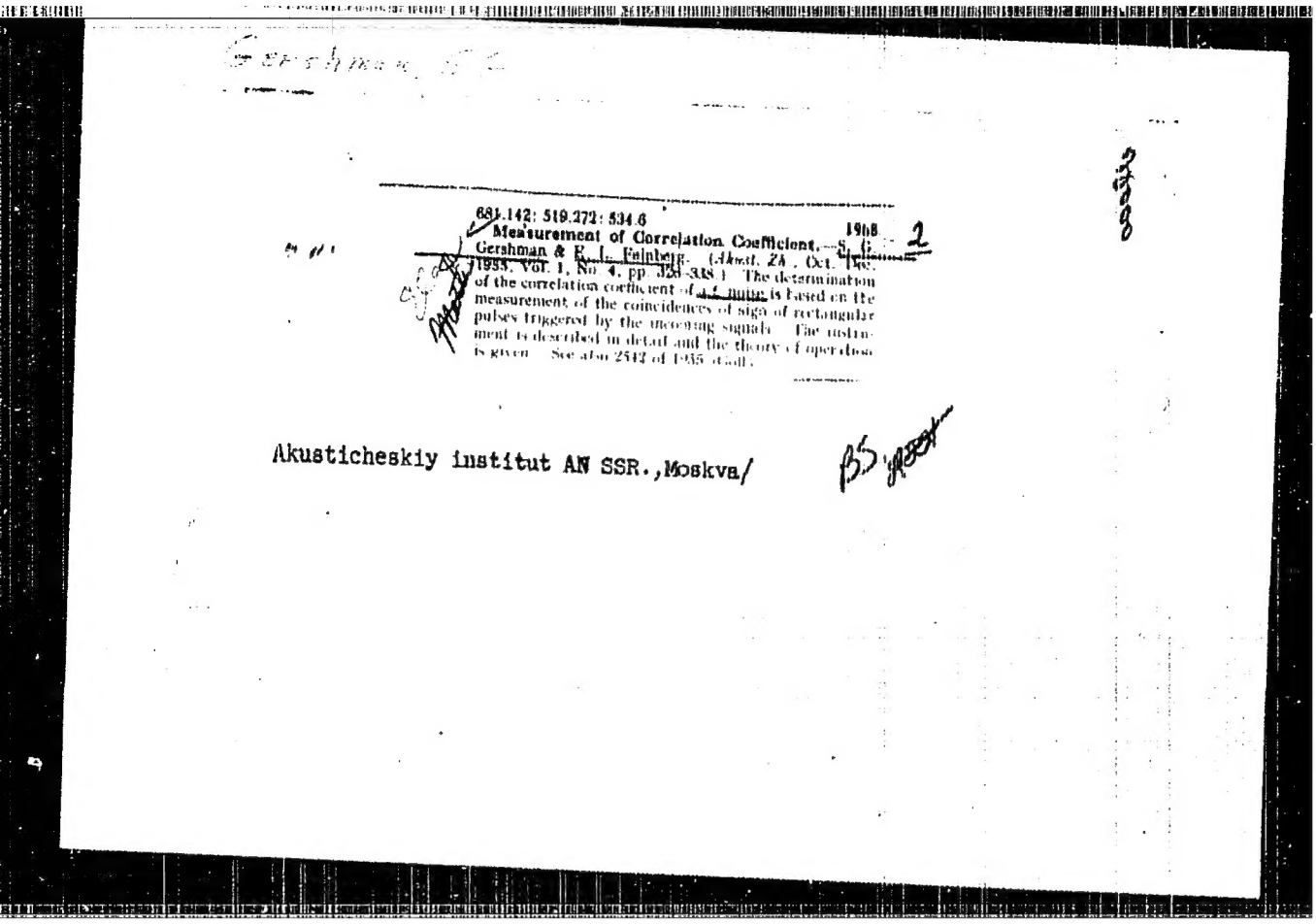
[redacted] and [redacted], Ye. L.

"A Device for Measuring the Coefficient of Correlation of Stationary Noises".

Acoustic Institute, and Physics Institute imeni P. N. Lebedev; both of the Academy of Sciences USSR

A report delivered at a conference on Electro-acoustics held by the Acoustic Commission, the Acoustic Institute of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, and the Kiev Order of Lenin Polytechnic Inst., from 1-5 July 1955 in Kiev.

SO: Sum 72?, 2 Nov 1955.



681.142: 519.272: 534.6 1958
Measurement of Correlation Coefficient. G. Gershman & E. L. Feinberg. (*Akust. Zh.*, Oct.-Dec. 1955, Vol. 1, No. 4, pp. 325-338.) The determination of the correlation coefficient of 1/f noise is based on the measurement of the coincidences of sign of rectangular pulses triggered by the incoming signals. The instrument is described in detail and the theory of operation is given. See also 2542 of 1955 (Gall).

Akusticheskiy institut AN SSR., Moskva/

GERSHMAN, S.G.

Interference method for the measurement of stationary noise coefficient correlations. Trudy Kom. po akust. 8:151-159 '55
(MLRA 8:8)

1. Fizicheskiy institut im. P.N.Lebedeva AN SSSR.
(Noise--Measurement)

GERSHMAN, S. G.

46-3-11/15

AUTHORS: Gershman, S.G. and Orlov, Ye. F.

TITLE: A Correlational Method of Measuring the Acoustic Ratio. (Korrelyatsionnyy metod izmereniya akusticheskogo otnosheniya)

PERIODICAL: Akusticheskiy Zhurnal, 1957, Vol.III, Nr 3, pp.285-288 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In considering certain acoustic problems of architecture of enclosed spaces, the concept of acoustic ratio is used (Ref.1). The present note describes a method of direct measurement of this ratio in an enclosed space and a number of results obtained using this method are given. Suppose that in a closed space a linear sound transmitting channel is working, emitting a sonic signal $x(t)$. Using the principle of superposition for a linear system one can say that a process $y(t)$ received at some point within this enclosed space is described by the expression:

$$y(t) = \int_0^{\infty} x(t - \theta)\, f(\theta)\, d\theta \qquad (1)$$

where $f(\theta)$ is the response of the system to a δ-impulse. It may be shown that the coefficient of mutual correlation

Card 1/4

A Correlational Method of Measuring the Acoustic Ratio.

R_{xy} between the received sound $y(t)$ and the emitted sound delayed for a time τ by the process $x(t-\tau)$ is given by:

$$R_{xy} = \frac{\sigma_x}{\sigma_y} \int_0^\infty R_{xx}(\tau - \theta) f(\theta) d\theta \qquad (2)$$

where σ_x and σ_y are the effective values of the emitted and received processes respectively and R_{xx} is the coefficient of autocorrelation of the process $x(t)$. Eq.(2) gives the relation between the coefficient of mutual correlation, the autocorrelation function of the emitted signal and the response of the sonic transmission system to a single impulse. From these expressions it is shown that:

$$R_{xy} = \frac{\sigma_i}{\sigma_y} \quad \text{with} \quad \tau = \frac{r_i}{c} \quad \text{where} \quad \frac{r_i}{c} \quad \text{is the time}$$

Card 2/4

A Correlational Method of Measuring the Acoustic Ratio.

taken by the i^{th} wave and $\sigma_i = \alpha_i \sigma_x$ where α_i are coefficients taking into account the divergence of waves in space and their absorption on the reflections. Thus, R_{xy} turns out to be a direct measure of the acoustic ratio. The experimental part of this work was carried out using the apparatus shown in Fig.1. The apparatus consisted of a correlation meter, 1 (cf.Ref.2) in series with a delay device,2, and a noise meter, 3. To the radiator, 4, a noise signal, $x(t)$ was applied. The position of the radiator was kept fixed. The receiver, 5, could be placed at 7 different points along the axis of the emitter. At each of these points $R_{xy}(\tau)$ was measured as well as the level of total sound in the enclosed space, i.e., $20 \lg \sigma_y$. The results of measurements are summarised in 3 figures. The following persons collaborated: E.L.Feynberg, V.S.Grigor'yev, N.S. Antonov and V.M.Shatalov. There are 3 figures, no tables and 3 references of which 2 are Russian and 1 English.

Card 3/4

46-3-11/15

A Correlational Method of Measuring the Acoustic Ratio.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Acoustics of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, Moscow (Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva)

SUBMITTED: May 14, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 4/4

82726

69000

S/046/60/006/003/002/012
B006/B063

AUTHORS: Gershman, S. G., Tuzhilkin, Yu. I.

TITLE: Measurement of the Coefficient of Transverse Correlation of a Continuous Sound Signal in the Sea

PERIODICAL: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 6, No. 3, pp. 292-298

TEXT: The authors first discuss the causes and shape of fluctuations exhibited by a sound signal propagating in the sea. It was the purpose of the present paper to carry out an approximate determination of the fluctuations of a continuous sound signal of the frequency 7.5 ± 0.2 kc/sec on the basis of measurements of the transverse correlation. The method used is based on the assumption that a noise signal emitted by an emitter in O be received in A and B. The authors first give a simple theory of this method, proceeding from the simplifying assumption that the signal f(t) emitted from O reaches each of the receivers only in two ways. The experimental arrangement is schematically shown in Fig. 2. Figs. 3 and 4 give the recorded values of the coefficients of transverse correlation. Both diagrams show a section where the correlation coefficient exceeds the

Card 1/3

Measurement of the Coefficient of Transverse Correlation of a Continuous Sound Signal in the Sea

S/046/60/006/003/002/012
B006/B063

fluctuation level considerably. A similar result is obtained from single-beam experiments as well as from many-beam experiments with similar times of propagation ($\Delta\tau < 10^{-3}$ sec). The diagram shown in Fig. 3 was obtained at r = 3700 m and d = 200 m; the signal was 4.5 times stronger than the intensity of the maritime noise. Fig. 4 was obtained at r = 9 km and d = 3 km. The signal-to-maritime noise ratio was nearly 2. Fig. 5 shows a complicated diagram obtained from a double-beam experiment. One beam reached the receiver without being reflected, whereas the other one was reflected twice (on the surface of the sea and on the bottom). The evaluation of the oscillogramsis illustrated in Figs. 6 and 7. Fig. 6 shows the maximum values of the correlation coefficients, R, as functions of d, and Fig. 7 illustrates R(r). Summing up: At a distance of $r \leq 12$ km between source and wave front and at a distance of $d \leq 3$ km between the receivers at the wave front, the correlation coefficients are nearly equal to unity, irrespective of r and d. The quick response of the instrument (0.1 sec) makes it possible to observe fluctuations of the coefficient of the correlation between a signal reflected from the surface and an unreflected

Card 2/3

82726

Measurement of the Coefficient of Transverse Correlation of a Continuous Sound Signal in the Sea

S/046/60/006/003/002/012
B006/B063

signal. The coefficient of correlation between two signals that do not reach the surface fluctuates only slightly. The authors thank V. S. Grigor'yev for his valuable advice, as well as N. S. Antonov and S. D. Pankova for their assistance in measurements. L. A. Chernov is also mentioned. There are 7 figures and 11 references: 6 Soviet and 5 US.

ASSOCIATION: Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR Moskva (Institute of Acoustics of the AS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: May 19, 1960

Card 3/3

30046
S/046/61/007/004/001/014
B139/B102

6.8000 (1031,1063,1157)

AUTHORS: Gershman, S. G., Smirnov, A. I., Tuzhilkin, Yu. I.

TITLE: Converter for obtaining the correlation function of infrasonic processes

PERIODICAL: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, v. 7, no. 4, 1961, 415-420

TEXT: A device is described for the conversion of infrasonic signals to the frequency range of the sound correlometer. The traditional modulation method with filtering out one side band cannot be applied since the side bands in the infrasonic range are too close to one another. In the device described both side bands of the amplitude-modulated spectrum are used and filtering is not applied. Signals with spectra from a frequency of 0 cps onward are converted. The device consists of a heterodyne (1) of the frequency 7 5 kc/sec and two analogous channels, each with an input amplifier (2), a phase-difference modulator (3), a filter (6900 - 8100 cps)(4), and an output amplifier (5)

Card 1/3

Converter for obtaining the correlation ... 30 Jul
S/046/61/007/004/001/014
B139/B102

I in ∅—[2]—[3]—[4]—[5]—∅ out I

[1]

II in ∅—[2]—[3]—[4]—[5]—∅ out II

The input pass band of the converter is 0-500 cps. Since the correlation function of the signals is considered to be the time average of their products at different points of time, the relation between the correlation function of output signals $B_T(\tau)$ and the searched-for correlation function $B(\tau)$ is expressed by

$$B_T(\tau) = \overline{f(t)\cos \omega_0 t \; g(t+\tau)\cos \omega_0(t+\tau)} = \frac{1}{2}B(\tau)\cos \omega_0 \tau \qquad (1)$$

The device can be used with any type of correlometer. Reliable devices based upon this principle have been developed by G. M. Darskiy, N. A. Vasil'yev, and V. S. Popov, engineers of the Akusticheskiy institut

Card 2/3

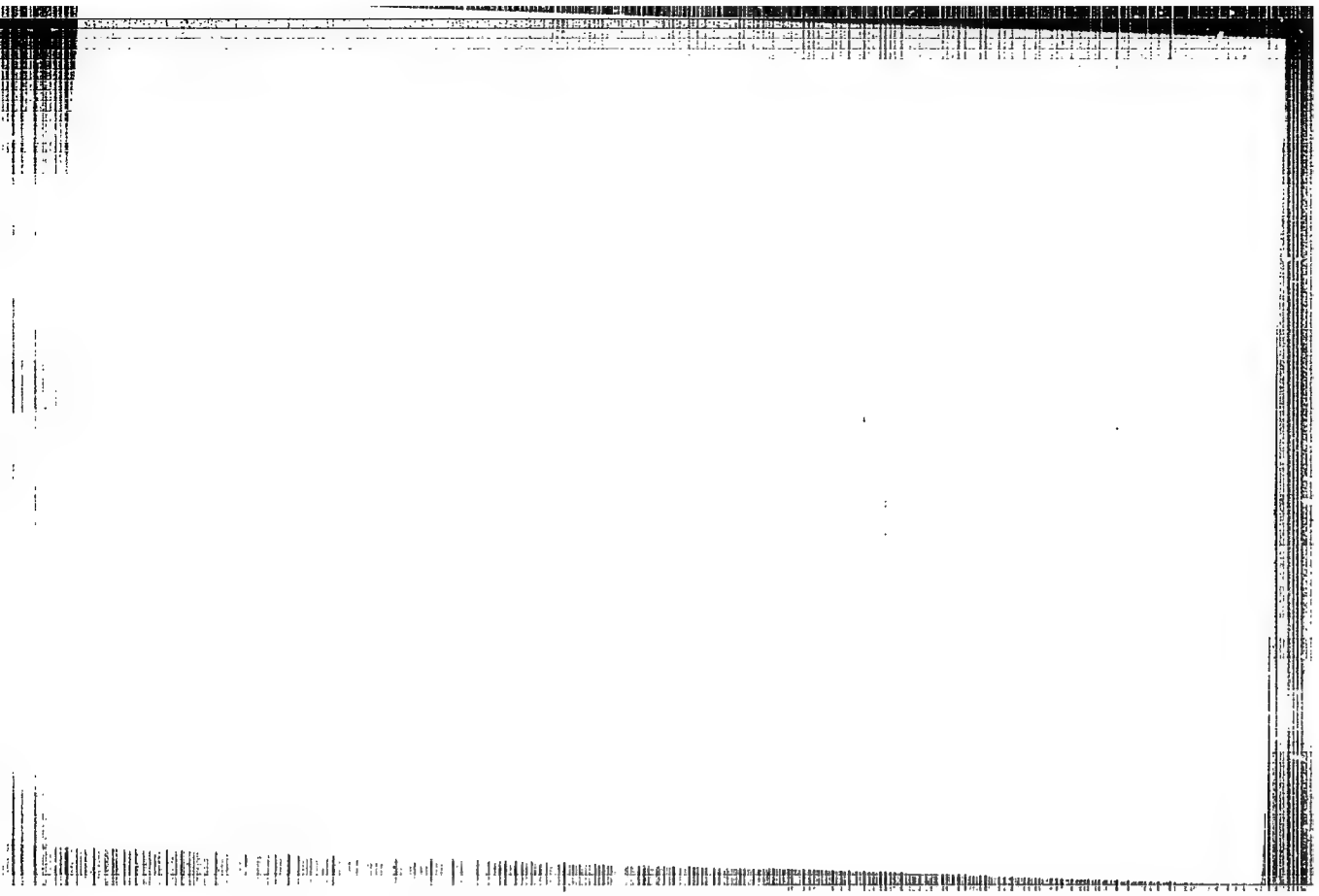
Converter for obtaining the correlation ... S/046/61/007/004/001/014
B139/B102

AN SSSR (Accoustics Institute AS USSR). A considerable advantage of the heterodyne converter is the possibility of converting signals with a constant component. In connection with this converter, the correlometer becomes a universal device for determining the correlation of signals from lowest infrasonic to highest ultrasonic frequencies. There are 8 figures and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR Moskva (Acoustics Institute AS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: May 20, 1961

Card 3/3



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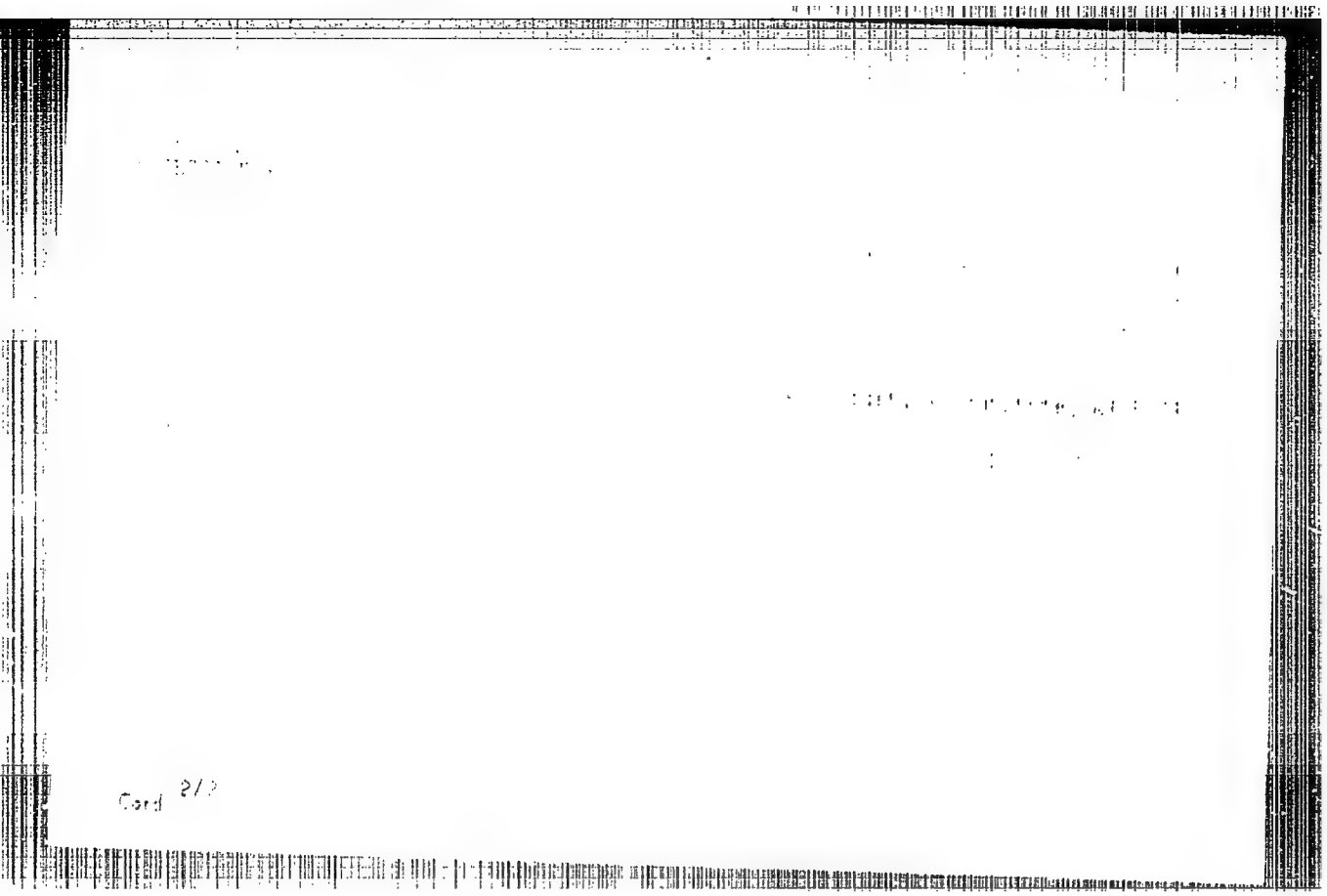


AGALINA, M.S., inzh.; AKUTIN, T.K., inzh.; APRESOV, A.M., inzh.; ARISTOV, S.S., kand. tekhn. nauk,; BELOSTOTSKIY, O.B., inzn.; BERLIN, A.Ye.,inzh.; BESSKIY, K.A., inzh.; BLYUM, A.M., inzh.; BRAUN, I.V., inzh.; BRODSKIY, I.A., inzh.; BURAKAS, A.I.,inzh.; VAYNMAN, I.Z., inzh.; VARSHAVSKIY, I.N.,inzh.; VASIL'YEVA, A.A.,inzh.; VORONIN, S.A.,inzh.; VOYTSEKHOVSKIY, L.K., inzh.; VRUBLEVSKIY, A.A.,inzh.; GERSHMAN, S.G., inzh.; GOLUBYATNIKOV, G.A.,inzh.; GORLIN, M.Yu., inzh.; GRAMMATIKOV, A.N., inzh.; DASHEVSKIY, A.P.,inzh.;DIDKOVSKIY, I.L., inzh.; DOBROVOL'SKIY, N.L.,inzh.; DROZDOV, P.F.,kand. tekhn.nauk,; KOZLOVSKIY,A.A.,inzh.; KIRILENKO, V.G.,inzh.; KOPELYANSKIY, G.D.,kand. tekhn. nauk,; KORETSKIY, M.M.,inzh.; KUKHARCHUK, I.N.,inzh.; KUCHER, M.G.,inzh.; MERZLYAK, M.V.,inzh.; MIRONOV, V.V.,inzh.; NOVITSKIY, G.V.,inzh.; PADUN, N.M.,inzh.; PANKRAT'YEV, N.B., inzh.; PAREKHOMENKO, V.I.,kand. biol. nauk,; PINSKIY, Ye.A.,inzh.; POLLUBNYY, S.A., inzh.; PORAZHENKO, F.F.,inzh.; PUZANOV, I.G.,inzh.; REDIN, I.P.inzh.; REZNIK, I.S.,kand. tekhn. nauk,; ROGOVSKIY, L.V.,inzh.; RUDERMAN, A.G.,inzh.; RYBAL'SKIY, V.I.,inzh.; SADOVNIKOV, I.S.,inzh.; SEVER'YANOV, N.N.,kand. tekhn. nauk,; SEMESHKO, A.T.,inzh.; SIMKIN, A.Kh., inzh.: SURDUTOVICH, I.N.,inzh.; TROFIMOV, V.I.,inzh.; FEFER, M.M.,inzh.; FIALKOVSKIY, A.M.,inzh.; FRISHMAN, M.S., inzh.; CHERESHNEV, V.A., inzh.; SHESTOV, B.S., inzh.; SHIFMAN, M.I., inzh.; SHUMYATSKIY, A.F.,inzh.; SHCHERBAKOV, V.I.,inzh.; STANCHENKO, I.K., otv. red.: LISHIN, G.L. inzh.,red.: KRAVTSOV,Ye.P., inzh.,red.; GRIGOR'YEV, G.V.,red.; KAMINSKIY, D.N.,red.; KRASOVSKIY, I.P.,red.; LEYTMAN, L.Z., red.[deceased],; GUREVICH, M.S.,inzh.,red.; DANILEVSKIY, A.S.,inzh.,red.; DEMIN, A.M., inzh.,red.; KAGANOV, S.I.,inzh.,red.; KAUFMAN, B.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, red: LISTOPADOV, N.P.,inzh.,red.; MENDELEVICH, I.R., inzh.,red.[deceased];

(continued on next card)

AGALINA, M.S.... (continued) Card 2.

PENTKOVSKIY, N.I., inzh., red.; ROZENBERG, B.M., inzh., red.; SLAVIN, D.S., inzh., red.; FEDOROV, M.P., inzh., red.; TSYMBAL, A.V., inzh., red.; SMIRNOV, L.V., red. izd-va.; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Mining ; an encyclopedic handbook] Gornoe delo; entsiklopedicheskii spravochnik. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po ugol'noi' promyshl. Vol. 3.[Organization of planning; Construction of surface buildings and structures] Organizatsiia proektirovaniia; Stroitel'stvo zdanii i sooruzhenii na poverkhnosti shakht. 1958. 497 p. (MIRA 11:12)
(Mining engineering)
(Building)

(A,M)

INVENTOR: Vasil'yev, N. A.; Gershman, S. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Discrete correlometer. Class 42, No. 186764

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 19, 1966, 101

TOPIC TAGS: data correlation, correlation function, MAGNETIC MEMORY

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate describes a discrete correlometer, comprising an input transducer, a tape transport, magnetic memories, speed-stabilized drive, and an arithmetic unit which has an improved delay stability over extended time intervals. The improvement was achieved by coupling signals from the memories to the arithmetic unit together with an amplified highly stable signal from a time delay oscillator. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 10Aug65/

Card 1/1 UDC: 681.14-523.8

GERSHMAN, V.I. (Moskva)

"Little physics" by G.Niese. Reviewed by V.I.Gershman. Fiz.v shkole 21 no.3:104-105 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Physics) (Niese, G.)

DOBROVOL'SKIY, D.M.; LYAL'KIN, M.A. (g. Petrovka Gor'kovskoy oblasti); BOBERSKIY, A.A. (st.Kok-Su Alma-Atinskoy oblasti, Kazakhskoy SSR); MIKHAYLOV, A.V.; LARICHKIN, M.Ye.; GERSHMAN, V.I.; SMOLOV, Ye.I. (Sevastopol')

Notes on textbooks. Fiz.v shkole 22 no.6:87-89 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. 3-ya vos'miletnyaya shkola, g.Serdol'sk, Penzenskoy oblasti (for Dobrovol'skiy). 2. Srednyaya shkola, s.Undino-Posel'ye Chitinskoy oblasti (for Mikhaylov, A.V.). 3. Shemshinskaya srednyaya shkola Tatarskoy ASSR (for Larichkin). 4. 56-ya vechernyaya shkola Moskva (for Gershman).

(Physics--Textbooks)

MIKHAYLOV, A.V.; GERSHMAN, V.M.; BRAVERMAN, E.M. (Moskva)

Criticism and bibliography. Fiz. v shkole 23 no.3:104-109 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Undino-Posel'skaya srednaya shkola Chitinskoy oblasti (for Mikhaylov). 2. 56-ya shkola rabochey molodezhi, Moskva (for Gershman).

ISHMAMETOV, A.S.; BATASHEVA, N.V.; GERSHMAN, Ya.G.

Intrafactory haulage of parts in container pallets. Der.prom. 10 no.3:23-24 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Unitized cargo systems)

GERSHMAN, Yu.E.

Innovators promote technological development. Mashinostroitel' no.7:6-7 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Riga--Agricultural machinery industry)

RESHETILO, A.F. [Reshetylo, A.F.]; GERSHMAN, Yu.Ya.

Contribution of Riga machine builders to agriculture. Mekh. sil'.hosp. 11 no.8:3-5 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Glavnyy konstruktor zavoda "Rigasel'mash" (for Reshetilo).
2. Starshiy inzhener zavoda "Rigasel'mash" (for Gershman).
(Agricultural machinery) (Fertilizer spreaders)

GERSHONOV, El.; KHRISTOV, B.

Hoisting and transport operations, and their bearing on the economic indexes of foundry shops. Machinostroene 12 no.6: 7-9 Je'63.

GERSHONOV, El.; KHRISTOV, B.

Mechanization of hoisting and conveying work in foundries, and its effectiveness. Mashinostroene 12 no.6:3-7 S '63.

L 06197-67 FSS-2/EWT(1)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) DS/JD/HM

ACC NR: AP6032489 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/017/0030/0030

INVENTOR: Alekseyev, F. A.; Balashov, V. A.; Gershonok, M. I.; Grachev, I. M.; Yegorov, B. A.; Kobyl'nitskaya, M. I.; Kozlov, D. A.; Lifshits, A. I.; Mondrus, D. B.; Parshin, N. A.; Rashevskiy, A. L.; Rivkin, A. E.; Tal'gren, A. A.; Khansuvarov, A. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for high frequency soldering of lead-acid storage batteries. Class 21, No. 185368

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 17, 1966, 30

TOPIC TAGS: metal soldering, storage battery

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a device for high-frequency soldering of lead-acid storage batteries. The device containsm h-f generator with an external tank circuit, a multiloop inductor with open ferrite magnetic circuits, a conveyor with a lifting table, a control desk, and an assembling-soldering former equipped with a magnetic screen fastened on a non-magnetic base. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.352.2:621. 791.357:621.3. 029.5

L 06197-67
ACC NR: AP6032489

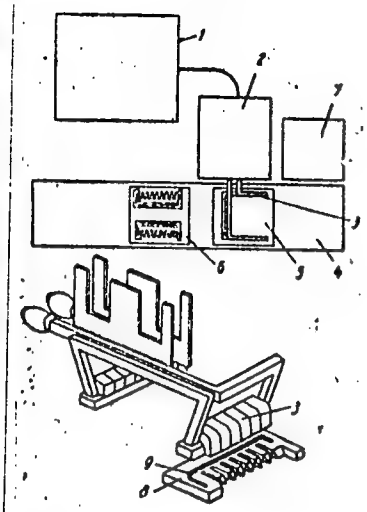


Fig. 1. 1 - H-f generator; 2 - external tank circuit; 3 - inductor; 4 - conveyor; 5 - lifting table; 6 - control desk; 7 - former; 8 - screen; 9 - base.

SUB CODE: 10,13 / SUBM DATE: 24 Mar 65

Card 2/2 afs

S/226/62/000/005/006/007
E193/E383

AUTHOR: Gershov, I.Yu.

TITLE: Barium-ferrite magnets

PERIODICAL: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 5 , 1962, 99-108

TEXT: The object of the present investigation was to establish a method of preparation of barium-ferrite permanent magnets that would ensure the optimum combination of magnetic properties of the finished product. The first stage of the process studied consisted of grinding a mixture of technical (preliminarily roasted) iron oxide and barium nitrate mixed in the proportion corresponding to the formula $BaO.6Fe_2O_3$, roasting the mixture to convert it to barium ferrite and grinding the resultant product. To obtain barium-ferrite powder for the fabrication of isotropic magnets, the iron oxide/barium nitrate mixture was roasted for 5 hours at 900 - 950 °C, after which the powder, mixed with 1% kaolin, was ground dry to obtain a product containing less than 0.2% of the +200 and +250 mesh fractions. After adding the binder (8 wt.% of an aqueous solution of 8% polyvinyl alcohol), the mixture was compacted under a pressure of 1.5 - 2 t/cm^2 and the compact sintered

Card 1/4

for 2 hours at 1 160 - 1 260 °C, the sintering shrinkage amounting to 13 ± 2%. The iron oxide/barium nitrate mixture is roasted for 5 hours at 1 150 - 1 300 °C during the preparation of anisotropic magnets and the product is mixed with 1% kaolin and ground dry in a vibratory mill, after which a suspension of this mixture in water, acetone or alcohol is prepared by ball-milling. The suspension, containing 30 - 34% of the liquid phase, is placed in a die and magnetized, after which the liquid is filtered-off and the powder is compacted (in the magnetic field) under a pressure of 100 - 200 kg/cm^2. The compacts are dried for 24 hours and then sintered for 2 hours at 1 180 - 1 280 °C, the sintering shrinkage amounting to 32 ± 2% in the preferential and 18 ± 2% in other directions (both the roasting and sintering operations are carried out in air). The present author studied the effect of the following factors: BaO content (13.65 - 15.9%); kaolin content (1-3%); temperature of roasting the iron oxide/barium oxide mixture (800 - 1 200 °C); duration of the wet ball-milling of the barium ferrite/kaolin/liquid mixture (12 - 144 hours); the magnitude of the magnetic field before and during compacting (1 540 - 16700

and 2 990 - 19 000 Oe, respectively). As a result, the following optimum conditions were established for the preparation of isotropic magnets: a) BaO content - 15 ± 1%; b) kaolin content - 1%; c) 5 hours roasting of the iron oxide/barium nitrate mixture at 900 - 950 °C; d) compacting under a pressure of 1.5 - 2 t/cm^2; e) sintering for 2 hours at 1 160 - 1 260 °C. Magnets prepared to this specification have the following properties: B_r = 1 900 - 2 200 gauss; $_BH_C$ = 1 600 - 1 850 Oe; $_IH_C$ = 2 800 - 3 500 Oe; $(B \times H)_{max}$ = 0.8 x 10^6 - 1.0 x 10^6 gauss.Oe. Regarding the anisotropic magnets, it was established that two types of products, characterized by the following properties, could be made: Group I - B_r = 3 300 - 3 700 gauss; $_BH_C$ = 3 000 - 2 400 Oe; $_IH_C$ = 3 400 - 2 500 Oe; $(B \times H)_{max}$ = 2.5 x 10^6 - 3.0 x 10^6 gauss.Oe; Group II - B_r = 3 500 - 4 000 gauss; $_BH_C$ = 2 500 - 1 600 Oe; $_IH_C$ = 2 600 - 1 700 Oe; $(B \times H)_{max}$ = 2.8 x 10^6 - 3.5 x 10^6 gauss.Oe. The method of preparation of the first group entails 5 hours roasting of the iron oxide/barium nitrate mixture at 1 150 °C and

Barium-ferrite magnets

S/226/62/000/005/006/007
E193/E383

2 hours sintering at 1 220 - 1 260 °C or roasting at 1 200 °C and sintering at 1 180 - 1 220 °C. The method recommended for making materials of the second type entails 5 hours roasting at 1 200 - 1 250 °C and 2 hours sintering at 1 240 - 1 280 °C or roasting at 1 300 °C and sintering at 1 220 - 1 260 °C. There are 6 figures and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: NIIavtopriborov

SUBMITTED: January 15, 1962

Card 4/4

L 12780-63 EPF(n)-2/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS/T-2/ES(s)-2 AFFTC/ASD/SSD Pt-4/
Pt-4 WH/JD

ACCESSION NR: AP3001955 S/0226/63/000/C03/0071/0080

AUTHOR: Gershov, I. Yu.

TITLE: Properties and use of ceramic magnets of barium ferrite

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 3, 1963, 71-80

TOPIC TAGS: ceramic magnet, barium ferrite

ABSTRACT: The possibility of ceramic barium ferrite magnets replacing metallic permanent magnets was investigated by the author, who had previously described the technique of producing ceramic magnets ("Poroshkovaya metallurgiya", No 5, 100, 1962). In the present experiments the magnetic induction as well as the aging and its relation to the coercive force of ceramic magnets were studied at temperatures ranging from -77 to +400C. It was determined that the best shape for a ceramic magnet is a disk with a ratio of 1:2 between its thickness and diameter. For a metallic magnet the ideal shape is a bar with the ratio between its length and diameter ranging from 2.5 to 5. The strength and toughness of ceramic magnets were lower as compared with similar metallic magnets. It is concluded that under some conditions ceramic magnets may replace metallic ones if all the properties of the former are carefully considered. Ceramic magnets will have to be different in shape and design, but they will prove economical by saving nickel, aluminum,

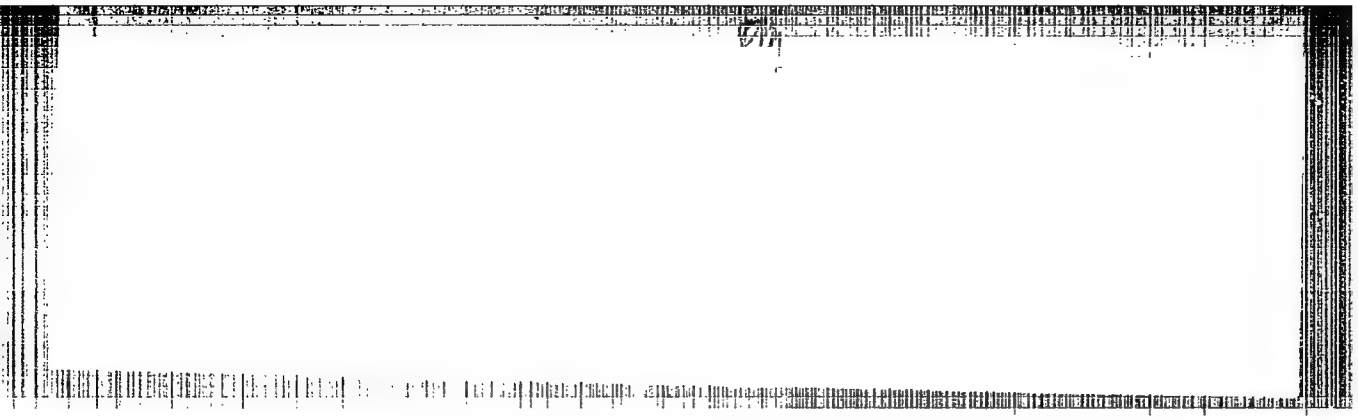
Card 1/1

Association: NIIAvtopriborov

GERSHOV,M.I.; AMPLEYEV,V.M.; KOBELEV,A.P.

Peroxide bleaching of cotton and linen fabrics. Tekst.prom.15 no.10:42-43 O'55. (MLRA 8:12)
(Bleaching)

[redacted]



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000514920007-3"

GERSHOV, M.M.; KOMAROVA, G.F.

Bleaching mixed woolen and staple fiber fabrics. Tekst.prom. 17 no.2:56-57 F '57. (MLRA 10:2)
(Bleaching)

GERSHOV, M.M.; MAMONTOVA, L.D.; MATVEYEVA, T.P.; VEYSMAN, S.Ya.

Washing and dyeing wool fabrics in the same bath. Tekst. prom. 18 no.1:55-56 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Dyes and dyeing--Wool)

GERSHOV, M.M.; MAMONTOVA, L.D.; MATIS, V.A.; MOZHEYKO, N.N.

Using reduction-oxidation process in bleaching wool caps. Leg. prom. 18 no.2:36-37 F '58. (MIRA 11:2)

(Bleaching)

GERSHOV, M.M.; AVGUSTAYTIS, L.M.; KRAUKLE, A.Ya.; LARCHENKO, V.P.

Dyeing rayon bands in light colors with continuous variation of shades. Leg. prom. 18 no.5:52-53 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Dyes and dyeing--Rayon)

GERSHOV, M.M.; VEYTS, Ya.M.

New method of dyeing viscous rayon. Tekst. prom. 19 no.11:76-77 N '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Dyes and dyeing--Rayon)

GERSHOV, M.M.; BIKYULIN, P.S.

New method of dyeing cotton fabrics. Tekst.prom. 20 no.6:62 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Dyes and dyeing--Cotton)

GERSHOV, M.M., referent

Use of peracetic acid in bleaching. Tekst. prom. 20 no. 12:76-77 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Peroxyacetic acid) (Bleaching agents)

GERSHOV, M.M., inzh.; KHOLOS, A.M., inzh.

New method of dyeing hosiery. Tekst. prom. 21 no.1:40 Ja '61.
(MIRA 14:3)
(Riga—Hosiery industry) (Dyes and dyeing—Knit goods)

GERSHOV, V.M.

USHBT-M auger drilling rig. Mash. i neft. obor. no.2:7-11 '63.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Kishlinskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod.

GERSHOV, Z.S. (Ufa)

Influenzal diseases at the Ufa Cotton Combine. Kaz.med.zhur. no.5: 116 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(UFA--COTTON MANUFACTURE--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)
(INFLUENZA)

KHOVANSKIY, A. I.; MEDVEDEVA, Ye. A., kand. med. nauk; GERSHOV, Z. S., kand. med. nauk.

Organizing measures for eliminating favus in the Bashkir A.S.S.R. Vest. derm. i ven. no.2:62-64 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz Ufimskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir. P. N. Shishkin)

(BASHKIRIA--FAVUS)

IVANOV, V.M.; KACHAYEVA, A.S.; SHNIGEL', L.N.; GERSHKOVICH, F.S.; SKVORTSOVA, L.F.

Stock dyeing of viscose fibers. Khim. volok. no.3:53 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Cherkasskiy zavod iskusstvennogo volokna.

GERSHOVICH, A.M.

Lesion of the nervous system in brucellosis (according to data from the Abuali ibni Sino Clinic for Nervous Diseases of the Stalinabad Medical Institute). Zdrav. Tadzh. 8 no.5:33-35 S-O '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz kafedry nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. S.G.Akhundov) Stalinabadskogo medinstituta im. Abueli ibni Sino.
(BRUCELLOSIS) (NERVOUS SYSTEM--DISEASES)

SUBJECT: USSR/Welding 135-3-10/17

AUTHORS: Garnik I.I. Engineer, Gershovich, S.A., Engineer, and Protsenko V.N., Engineer.

TITLE: Electrodes "ДСК-50" of type "Э-50А" for Welding Steel "НЛ-2". (Elektrody ДСК-50 tipa Э-50A dlya svarki stali НЛ-2).

PERIODICAL: "Svarochnoye Proizvodstvo", 1957, # 3, p 22, (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Type "Э-50А" electrodes are used for low-alloy construction steel. In view of acute need for such electrodes, the laboratory of the author's plant has developed a new electrode coat- for welding steel "НЛ-2".

The recipe for the coating of "СМ-11" electrodes which are not applicable for welding steel "НЛ-2"(give pores, vertical and overhead welding is impossible) was used as the initial basis.

The coating for electrode type "Э-50А" of grade "ДСК-50", applicable for use with a.c. and d.c. (with reverse polarity) was created as a result of the latest work. The recipes of coatings "СМ-11" and "ДСК-50" are as specified below(in % of weight):

Card 1/4

135-3-10/17

TITLE: Electrodes "ANK-50" of type "Э-50А" for Welding Steel "НЛ-2". (Elektrody ANK-50 tipa Э 50A dlya svarki stali НЛ-2).

	M-11	K-50
Marble	28.2	26.4
Feldspar	20.3	19.2
Sodium silicate	-	3.8
Ferrosilicon	8.5	9.0
Ferromanganese	3.5	3.3
Powdered iron	32.8	31.0
Powdered aluminum	-	1.0
Titanium dioxide	3.5	3.3
Cellulose	1.9	1.8
Potash	1.3	1.2
Liquid glass of 1.40 - 1.44 density, - the potassium liquid glass 75 %, the sodium liquid glass 25 % (of dry compound weight)	22-24	22-24

The thickness of coating recommended:

Card 2/4

135-3-10/17

TITLE: Electrodes "ДСК-50" of type "Э-50А" for Welding Steel "НЛ-2". (Elektrody ДСК-50 tipa Э50А dlya svarki stali НЛ-2).

Diameter of the rod in mm	Diameter of the electrode in mm.	The maximum allowable difference in coating thickness, in mm
4	6.25-6.35	0.10
5	7.35-7.50	0.15
6	8.35-8.50	0.15

The resulting mechanical properties (on the average) are: in weld metal: resistance limit 50 kg/mm^2, relative elongation 28 %; in welded joint: resistance limit 57 kg/mm^2, angle of bend 180^0, impact resistance 18 kg/cm^2. The electrodes are burning evenly in all space positions, on direct and on alternating current; the fusion is quiet; the weld metal is finescaled the slag covers the weld uniformly and is easily removed; no splattering takes place.

For final and complete tests the electrodes were sent to the welding institute im. Paton of the USSR Academy of Sciences. There it was established that the "ДСК-50" electrodes are applicable for welding steel "НЛ-2" in all positions and with direct, as well as alternating current; their mechanical properties are cor-

Card 3/4

135-3-10/17

TITLE: Electrodes "ANK-50" of type "Э50А" for Welding Steel "НЛ-2". (Elektrody ANK-50 tipa Э50A dlya svarki stali NL-2).

responding to type "Э-50А" by the standard "[illegible]2523-51", destined for welding heavy duty structures of steel "НЛ-2".

The electrodes under consideration are widely applied, also at the plant "imeni Molotov" in Dnepropetrovsk which produces steel structures for the combined metallurgical works under construction in India, and at the plant "imeni Pravda" in Dneprodzherzhinsk for construction of corn harvesters.

The article contains 3 tables.

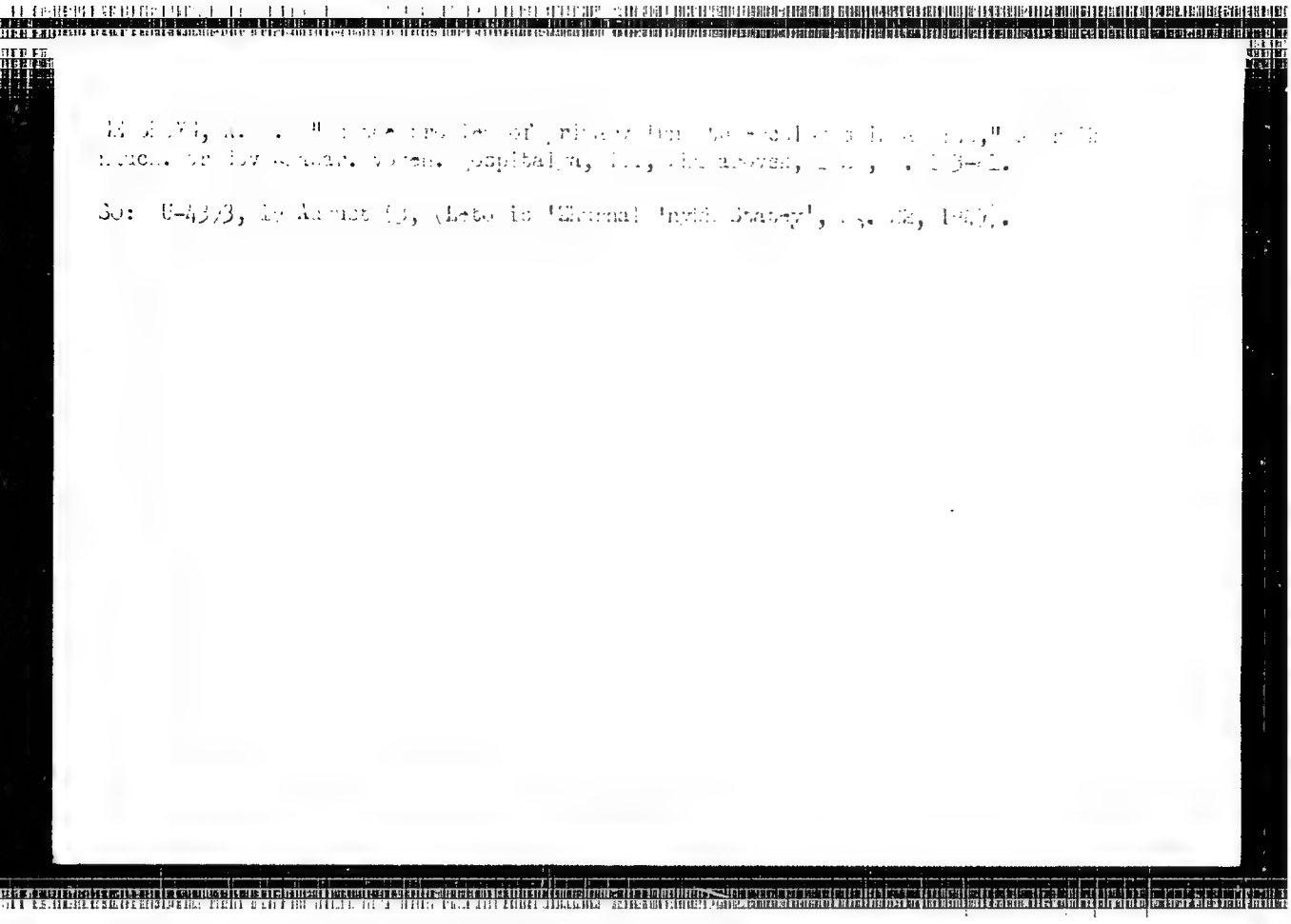
ASSOCIATION: Dnyepropetrovsk Electrode Plant.

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress.

Card 4/4



GERSHOYG, Ya.A.

Application of linear programming methods in the knit goods industry. Tekst.prom. 25 no.11:3-4 N '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Nachal'nik laboratorii po trudu i ekonomicheskomu analizu proizvodstvennogo ob"yedineniya "Sarkanays Rita".

SOV/113-58-4-9/21

AUTHORS: Popov, V.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Kuznetsova, T.A., Khoroshkov, D.Ye., Gershoyg, Ya.I.

TITLE: Cold Pressing of Electrodes (Kholodnoye vydavlivaniye elektrodov)

PERIODICAL: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 4, pp 26-27 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The technological processes involved in the manufacture of copper or copperalloy electrodes of various dimensions (Figure 1) used for spot welding in the automobile industry wasted up to 55 % of the metal. NIITAvtoprom together with the Moscow Midget Car Plant have worked out and introduced into the production process a wasteless technology of cold pressing of electrodes on the hydraulic 25-ton P-462 press of the Chkalovskiy Zavod "Metallist" (Chkalov "Metallist" Plant) with its low hydraulic extractor. This method is based on tests of the Gor'kovskiy avtozavod (Gor'kiy Automobile Plant). The designs of the press (Figure 2), punch (Figure 3) and the adapter pieces (Figure 4) are described and discussed. The cold-pressed and sharpened electrodes are shown on figure 5. In addition to the economy of ma-

Card 1/2

Cold Pressing of Electrodes SOV/113-58-4-9/22

terial, the work expenditure is decreased by 3 times by the new process. It is suggested that one automobile plant establish a department for the manufacture of electrodes for spot welding by the new method and serve the entire economic district. There are 4 diagrams and 1 photo.

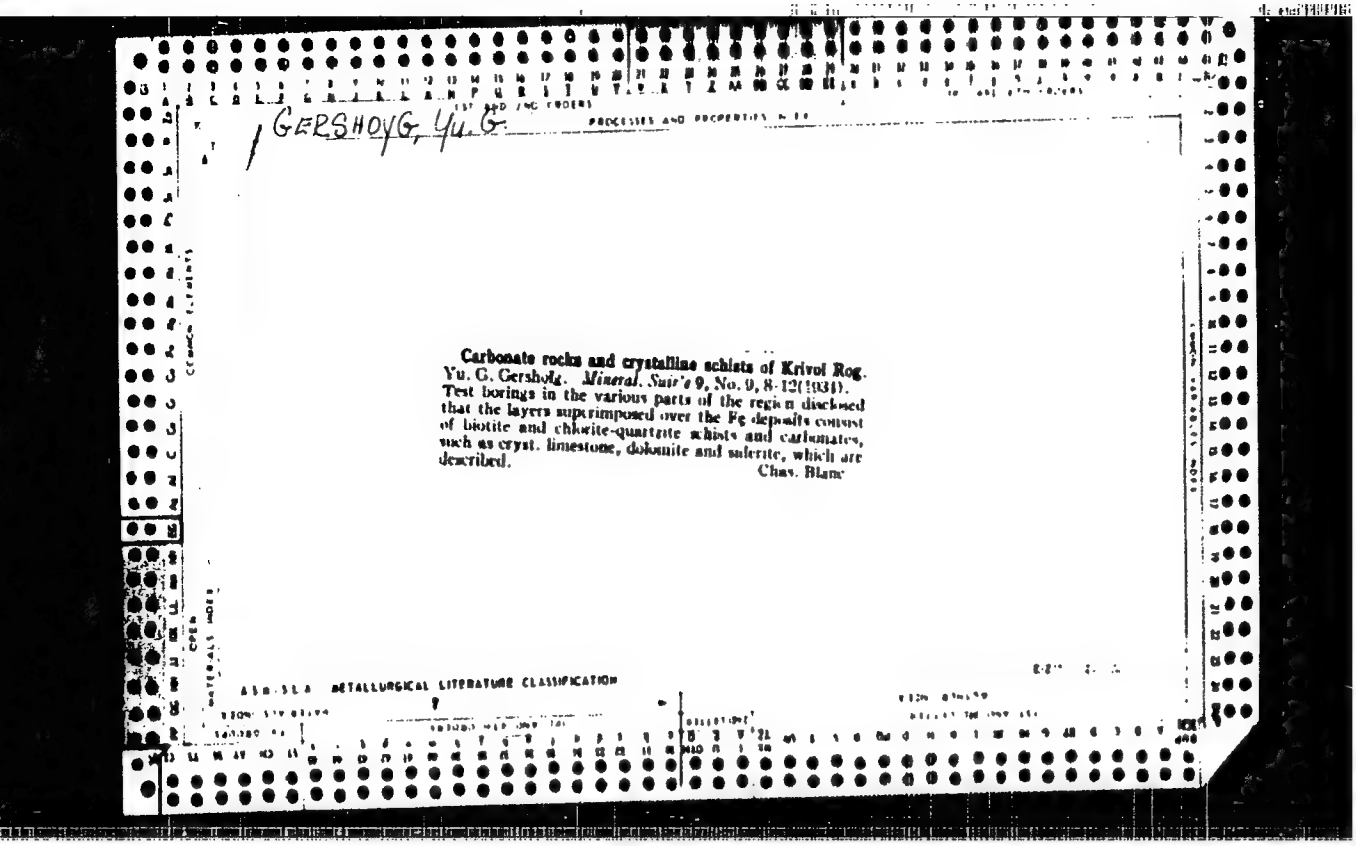
ASSOCIATION: NIITavtoprom and Moskovskiy zavod malolitrazhnykh avtomobiley (The Moscow Midget Car Plant)

1. Welding rods--Production 2. Hydraulic presses--Equipment
3. Hydraulic presses--Performance

Card 2/2

GERSHOYG, Ye. L., and KASHUBA, B. I.

Improvement in the design of crankshaft for diesel of tractor DT-54. Avt. i traktor. prom. No 2, 1952.

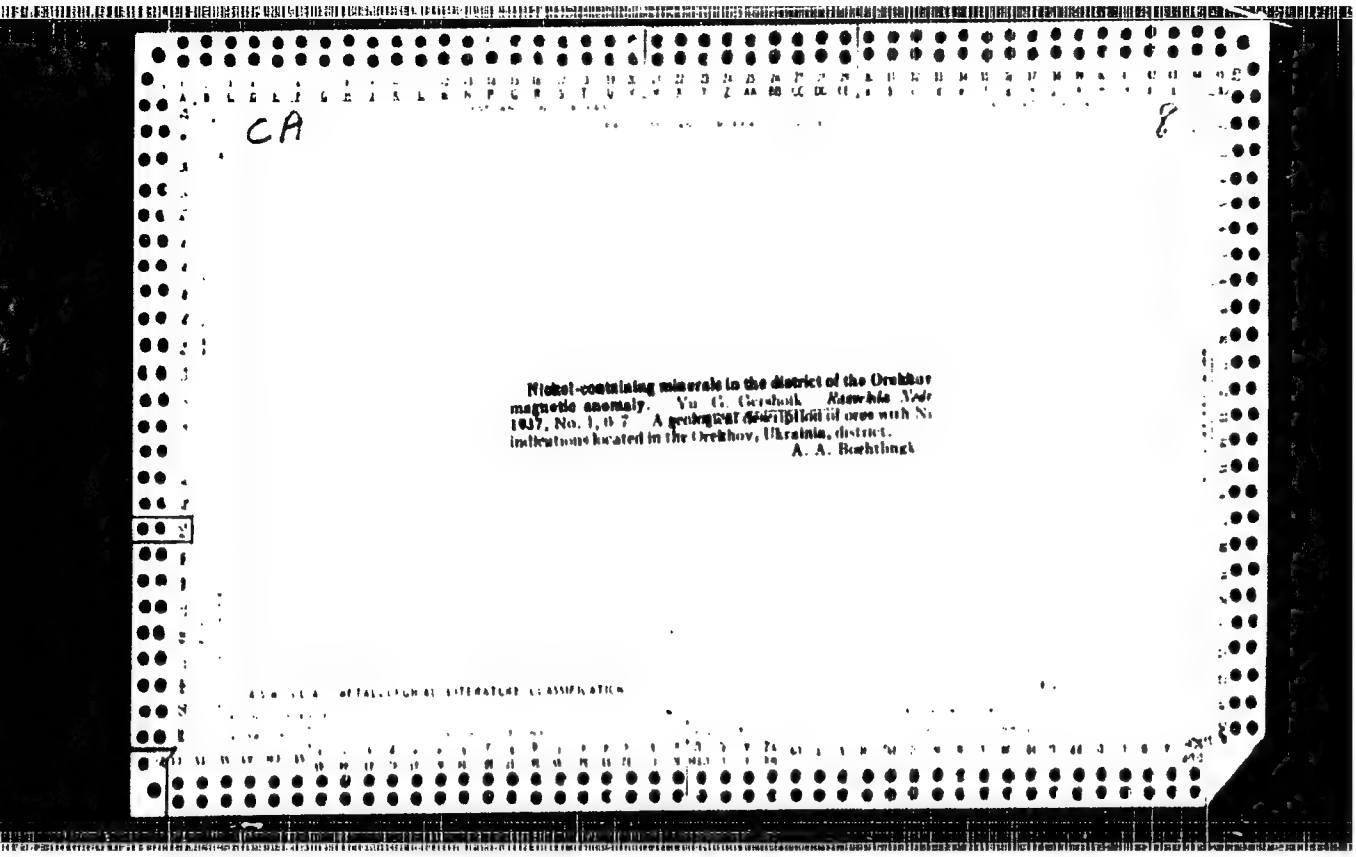


GERSHOYG, Yu. G.

Carbonate rocks and crystalline schists of Krivoi Rog. Yu. G. Gershoyg. *Mineral. Sair'e* 9, No. 9, 8-12(1934). Test borings in the various parts of the region disclosed that the layers superimposed over the Fe deposits consist of biotite and chlorite-quartzite schists and carbonates, such as cryst. limestone, dolomite and siderite, which are described.

Chas. Blanc

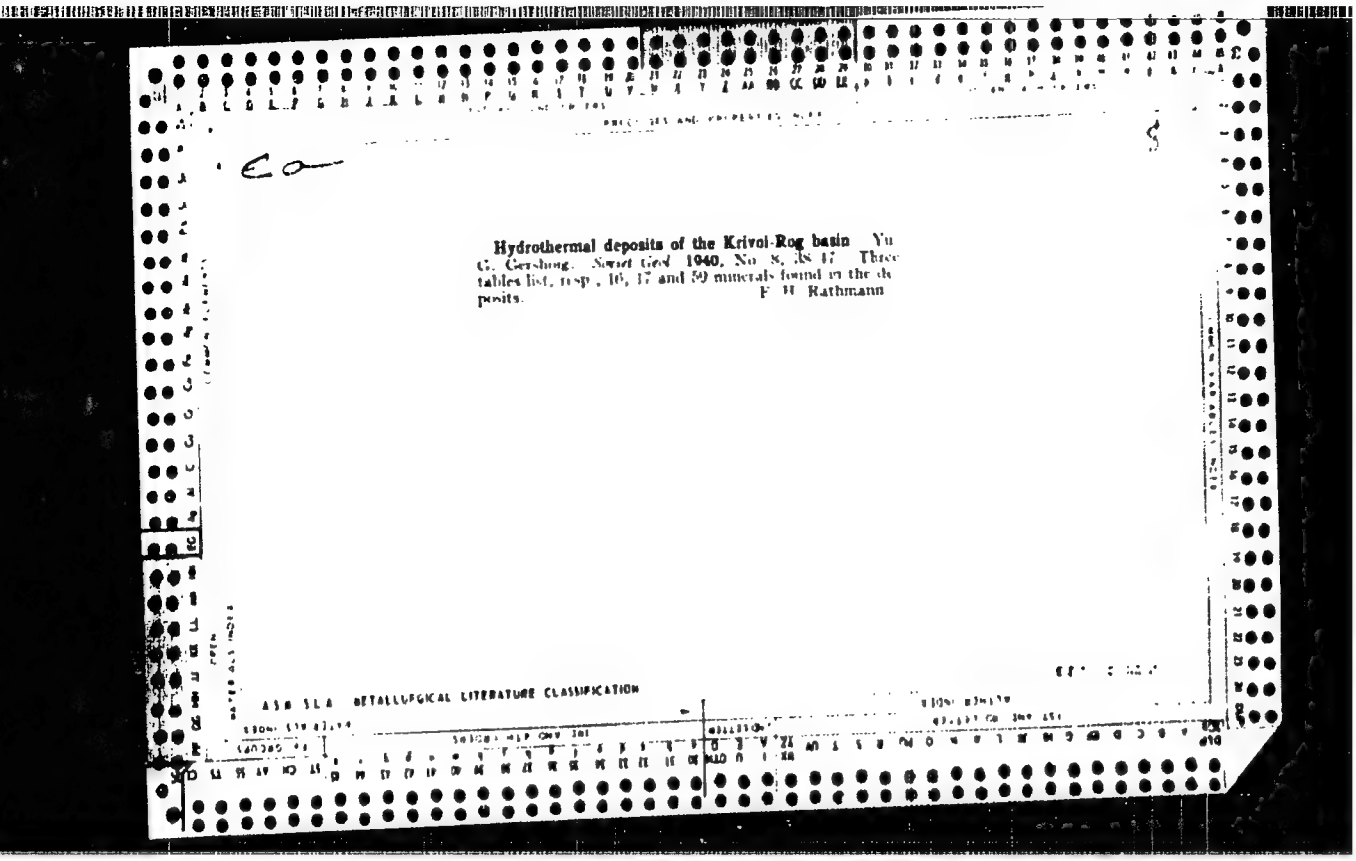
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

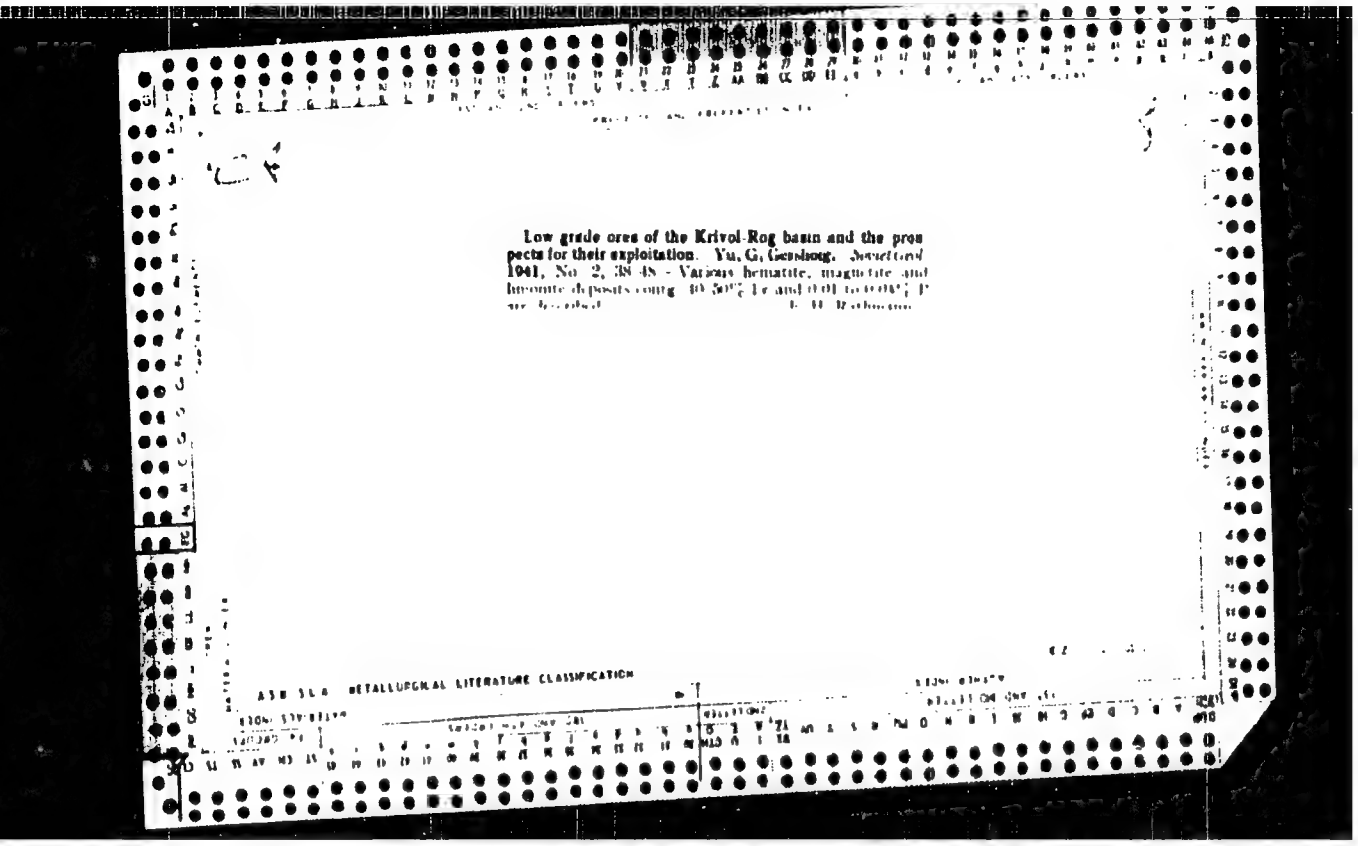
8

Nickel-containing minerals in the district of the Orekhov magnetic anomaly. Yu. G. Gershuk. *Razvedka Nedr* 1937, No. 1, 6-7. A geological description of ores with Ni indications located in the Orekhov, Ukrainia, district.
A. A. Bokhtingk



Hydrothermal deposits of the Krivoi-Rog basin Yu G. Gershoig. *Sovet Geol* **1940**, No. 8, 38-47. Three tables list, resp., 16, 17 and 59 minerals found in the de posits. F. H. Rathmann

ASM SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Low grade ores of the Krivoi-Rog basin and the prospects for their exploitation. Yu. G. Gershoig. *Sovetskaia Geologiia*, 1941, No. 2, 38-48. - Various hematite, magnetite and limonite deposits containing 40-50% Fe and 0.01% P are described.

ASM SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SHCHUR, Yu.

35874 Kharakteristike zhelezistykh khloritov krivorozh'ya. Mineral. Sbornik (L'vov), no. 3, 1949, c. 165-74--Bibliogr:11 Nazv

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

Muschketowite from Krivoi Rog. Yu. G. Gerasko (Krivoi Rog Mining Inst.). *Mineralog. Sbornik, Lvov* [illegible] *Geol. Obshchestvo* 4, 290–9(1950).—Discussion of the mineral assocns. and replacement origin of muschketowite (magnetite pseudomorphous after hematite). Marie Siegrist

GERSHOYG, Yu.G.

The nature of the ore mineral of so-called colored ores found in Krivoy Rog. Min.sbor. no.5:187-192 '51. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gornorudnyy institut, Krivoy Rog.
(Krivoy Rog--Iron ores)

Dissertation: "Petrography and Petrogenesis of the Region Around the Former 'Pravda' Mine in the Krivbass." Cand Geol-Min Sci, Inst of Geological Sciences, Acad Sci Ukrainian SSR, Kiev, 1953. Referativnyy Zhurnal--Geologiya, Geografiya, Moscow, Jul 54.

SO: SUM No. 356, 25 Jan 1955

GERSHOYG, Yu.G.

Origin of Krivoy Rog ores. Min.sber.no.9:200-215 '55. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Krivoy Rog. Krivbassproyekt.
(Krivoy Rog--Iron ores)

Genesis of the Krivoi Rog ores. [illegible] Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 102, 1189-91 (1955). —The ore formation of Krivoi Rog is particularly complex of the superposition of tectonic and magmatic cycles, with much variable metam.. hydrothermal, and diagenetic processes. G. distinguishes the following phases of t ore formation: (1) Pptn. of thin layers of Fe silicate sediments mixed with Fe droxide, siderite, and chamosite mineral , intermittent with sandy layers. tions are observed for a metasomatic replacement of nonore minerals by an Fe metaso (2) The richest Fe ores (of the Saksaganak type) show the marks of a hydrothermal metamorphis in a not-better-characterized magmatic cycle; they are formed at elev temps. and pressures from hot solns. circulating in the Fe silicate rocks. The re of the silica material is accompanied by a change of siderite to magnetite which is locally enriched to more or less dense, or coarsely cryst., ore bodies, with interlayers of biotite, muscovite, amphiboles, chloritoid, albite, and-alusite, tourmaline, zoisite, apatite, etc. Much older quartz veins are changed to magnetite-martite ores. Local alk. and carbonate metasomatisms are observed, indicated by the decompn. of the Fe silicate ores and the pptn. of Fe hydroxides, or the formation of a particular dolomite-magnetite ore. (3) The most important geol. process was the post-Proterozoic weathering of the older ores in a cold climate, characterized by an extensive oxidation of magnetite to martite, of the Fe silicate ores to "kraska", i.e. highly dispersed mix. of hematite and clay. Quartz is intensively leached from the earlier hypogene ore zones. The weathering goes in the [illegible] denser ores of the Inguletsk type down to a

depth of 200 to 250 m. (4) Much less important is the Lower Tertiary weat[illegible] of the lateritic type in a distinctly tropical climate, characterized by [illegible] hydration of the Fe ores, and the formation of infiltration residual zone[illegible] to considerable depths. Reppld. bearers of brown Fe hydroxides, with a char[illegible] young fauna, are observed in zones of intersection of the outcrops of the old rocks and ore bodies with the coast line of the Lower Tertiary sea. The gene[illegible] tendency in the processes 1 to 4 is a systematic concn. of Fe in the geol. hori[illegible] of the Krivoi Rog ores.

W. Eitel

(Clipped Abstract)

15-57-5-8278

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 5, pp 84-85 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gershoyg, Yu. G.

TITLE: The Mineral-Forming Processes in the Primary-Sedimentary Rich Iron Ores of Krivoy Rog (Protsessy mineraloobrazovaniya v pervichno-osadochnykh bogatykh zheleznykh rudakh Krivogo Roga)

PERIODICAL: Vopr. mineralogii, osadoch. obrazovaniy. Kn 3-4, L'vov, L'vovsk. in-t, 1956, pp 160-173.

ABSTRACT: The Krivoy Rog ore deposits are characterized by considerable variety in the conditions of formation, morphology, internal constitution, mineral composition, and structure, owing to the presence of ores of various origins. Epigenetic martite ores of the Saksagan' type and primary-sedimentary metamorphosed ores of the Ingulets type are distinguished. Ores of the Ingulets type are characterized by tabular deposits with a general structure of complex folds. The ores contain almost the entire range of iron-ore minerals. A vertical zonal arrangement is present. Brown iron-ores are developed in the upper

Card 1/3

The Mineral-Forming Processes in the Primary-Sedimentary (Cont.)

horizons, authigenic limonite-goethite; martite or hematite-limonite ores occur in the footwall. Martite ores are dominant below this zone. Below the martite ores occur magnetite ores in direct continuation. Locally, distinctive magnetite deposits occur still lower. They are very rich in carbonates (dolomite). The formation of these ores was clearly associated with intense metasomatism, which was superimposed on an earlier phase. The oldest ores of this type are magnetite ores, and all the other varieties of ore are either products of oxidation and leaching of primary ore or they developed by the same process acting on the enclosing ferruginous rocks and shales. Four stages may be distinguished in the formation and subsequent alteration of the primary-sedimentary ores. 1) Sedimentation and diagenesis. The ores were initially carbonates, with admixtures of muddy and sandy material. 2) General and hydrothermal metamorphism, with the conversion of siderite to magnetite and iron hydroxides to hematite. Crystalloblastic growth gave rise to quartz, mica, and amphibole. 3) Profound pre-Tertiary continental weathering, resulting from artesian circulating subsurface waters in complexly

Card 2/3

The Mineral-Forming Processes in the Primary-Sedimentary (Cont.)

deformed formations. This process produced oxidation of magnetite, decomposition of ferruginous silicates, and the formation of argillaceous red iron ores. Minerals of pre-Tertiary weathering were martite, hydrates of iron oxides, and clay substances. 4) Tertiary weathering in an environment of warm and moist climate led to the formation of the goethite-hydrogoethite hydroxide series from the decomposition of silicates and carbonates. The metamorphosed ores include quartz, quartz-carbonate, and quartz-silicate vein stockworks containing sulfides, which are clearly of hydrothermal origin. Judging from the presence of pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, galena, arsenopyrite, and tourmaline, these veins are pneumato-aqueous fractions from acid magmas. In the last stage, associated with weathering of the laterite type, limonite, hydrogoethite, and clay substance were formed.

Card 3/3

T. A. Ya.

AUTHOR: Gershoyg, Yu.G. 11-10-3/23

TITLE: Processes of Iron Ore Formation and Deposits of Concentrated Ores of the Krivoy Rog Basin (Protsessy obrazovaniya zhelezorudnoy formatsii i zalezhey bogatykh rud Krivorozhskogo basseyna)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1957, # 10, p 25-38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The processes of the forming of iron ore deposits are very complex and constitute an organic part of the general process of petrogenesis of the Krivoy Rog basin. Two cycles of sedimentation can be distinguished in this area: tectogenesis and metamorphosis. The accumulation of extraordinary large quantities of ferrosiliceous sediments during the Pre-Cambrian period in the Krivoy Rog and other areas of the globe may be explained by higher CO_2 contents of the atmosphere and lower salinity of oceanic waters. This assumption is supported by the fact that ferrous rocks of the Krivoy Rog area contain carbon. The phosphorus content may be attributed to former organic life. The author draws attention to different conditions existing in open oceans with free circulation of water and "restricted" basins with resulting changes caused by variable p.H. concentrat-

Card 1/4

Processes of Iron Ore Formation and Deposits of Concentrated Ores of the Krivoy Rog Basin

ions, oxygen potentials and other factors affecting colloidal and direct sedimentation of ferrous compounds. Concentrations of iron ore occured every time the basin was inundated by sea water. Rhythmic sedimentation was caused by seasonal factors forming alternately layers of magnetite and hematite in accordance with different geo-chemical processes involving colloids of Fe and Si. With regard to the general physico-geographical conditions under which the forming of iron ore deposits occur, it can be stated that "iron ore epochs", i.e. periods of principal accumulation of sedimentary iron ores are invariably associated with extensive and complex epirogenetic fluctuations and occur mainly at the beginning of intense and prolonged periods of transgression. Iron ore sedimentation at Krivoy Rog, has to be classified, according to its general characteristics, as belonging to the geosyncline type. The layers of martitic and magnetic hornstones and jaspilites formed from siderito-siliceous sediments, settled under weak reduction conditions with simultaneous shortage of active oxygen. Finally, predominantly hematitic jaspilites were formed under con-

Processes of Iron Ore Formation and Deposits of Concentrated Ores of the Krivoy Rog Basin

ditions of good aeration and abundance of oxygen, i.e. they represent sediments of acidifying facies formed under conditions of shallow water. The most important stage of transformation of ferrous sediments at the forming of very large concentrations of secondary iron deposits is the general hydrothermal metamorphism, which takes place under conditions of increased temperatures and pressures. Petrogenetic studies have disclosed various stages of metamorphism as well as regressive metamorphism at the forming of Krivoy Rog deposits. During the last stages of mineralization, intensive processes of alkaline and carbonate metasomatosis took place at certain areas. The last and less important stage of transformation of iron ore formations is connected with a cycle of erosion during the Lower Tertiary period, occuring under hot and humid climatic conditions.

There are 1 table, 9 photographs, and 24 references, of which 17 are Slavic (Russian)

11-10-3/23

Processes of Iron Ore Formation and Deposits of Concentrated Ores of the Krivoy Rog Basin

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Mechanical Processing of Ferrous Metals, Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, Krivoy Rog (Institut mekhanicheskoy obrabotki chernykh metallov, Ministerstva chernoy metallurgii SSSR, g. Krivoy Rog)

SUBMITTED: 14 December 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

AUTHOR: Gershoyg, Yu G. SOV/7-58-6-9/16

TITLE: On the Geochemistry of Phosphorus in the Iron Ore Formation of the Krivoy Rog Basin (K geokhimii fosfora v zhelezorudnoy formatsii Krivorozhskogo basseyna)

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, 1958, Nr 6, pp 587 - 595 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: To begin with the author investigated the distribution of phosphorus in stratigraphic horizons (Table 1). The single horizons consist of thin strata. The ore bearing horizons alternate with barren ones. 70% of the phosphorus are bound in the ore bearing strata. The phosphorus content depends on the precipitation conditions of the single strata. Horizons which originally consisted of leptochlorite have the highest content. In all cases phosphorus is bound to very small apatite grains. In the following secondary alterations of the phosphorus content are dealt with: the connection with types of minerals (Table 3), the modification by oxidation of the ores (Table 4) and the modification with depth (Table 5). Thus, the phosphorus content was reduced by hypogenic processes to half or less, especially in the case of ore deposits of the Sakssganskiy typ

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On the Geochemistry of Phosphorus in the Iron Ore Formation of the Krivoy Rog Basin

SOV/7-58-6-9/16

(Saksaganskiy tip, Table 6). The phosphorus content increases with increasing depth. The mentioned regularities may be used for the geochemical characterization of sedimentation and metamorphosis, for stratigraphic correlation and for the production of concentrates with inconsiderable phosphorus content. There are 6 tables and 25 references, 5 of which are Soviet

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut po obogashcheniyu i aglomeratsii rud chernykh metallov, Krivoy Rog (Scientific Research and Planning Institute for Concentration and Agglomeration of Iron Ores, Krivoy Rog)

SUBMITTED: January 26, 1958

Card 2/2

GERSHOYG, Yu.G.

Oxidation zone of high-grade iron ores of the Ingulets-type in the Krivoy Rog Basin. Kora vyvetr. no. 3:190-202 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut Mekhanobrchermet.
(Krivoy Rog Basin--Iron ores)

GERSHOYG, Yu.G.; DEMENT'YEVA, M.P.

Microhardness of minerals of iron ores in the Krivoy Rog Basin. Min.sbor. no.14:256-263 '60. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut po obogashcheniyu i aglomeratsii rud chernykh metallov, Krivoy Rog.

(Krivoy Rog Basin--Mineralogy)

GERSHOYG, Yu.G.; KUDELIN, V.N.

Evaluating the concentration capacity of magnetite ores on the basis of mineralogical analysis data. Obog. rud 6 no.1:16-20 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Mekhanobrchermet.
(Magnetite--Analysis) (Ore dressing)

BELEVTSEV, Ya.N.; FOMENKO, V.Yu.; NOTAROV, V.D.; NOLYAVKO, G.I.; MEL'NIK, Yu.P.; SIROSHTAN, R.I.; DOVGAN', M.N.; CHERNOVSKIY, M.I.; SHCHERBAKOVA, K.F.; ZAGORUYKO, L.G.; GOROSHNIKOV, B.I.; AKIMENKO, N.M.; SEMERGEYEVA, Ye.A.; KUCHER, V.N.; TAKHTUYEV, G.V.; KALYAYEV, G.I.; ZARUBA, V.M.; NAZAROV, P.P.; MAKSIMOVICH, V.L.; STRUYEVA, G.M.; KARSHENBAUM, A.P.; SKARZHINSKAYA, T.A.; CHEREDNICHENKO, A.I.; GERSHOYG, Yu.G.; PITADE, A.A.; RADUTSKAYA, P.D.; ZHILKINSKIY, S.I.; KAZAK, V.M.; KACHAN, V.G.; FOLOVKO,N.I., red.; LADIYEVA, V.D., red.; ZHUKOV, G.V., red.; YEPATKO, Yu.M., red.; SLENZAK,O.I., red. izd-va; KULICHENKO, V.G., red.; RAKHLINA, N.P., tekhn. red.; MATVEYCHUK, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Geology of the Krivoy Rog iron ore deposits] Geologiia Krivorozhskikh zhelezorudnykh mestorozhdenii. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad. nauk USSR. Vol.1.[General problems of the geology of the Krivoy Rog Basin. Geology and iron ores of the "Ingulets," Rakhmanovskiy, and Il'ich ore deposits] Obshchie voprosy geologii Krivbassa. Geologicheskoe stroenie i zheleznye rudy mestorozhdenii rudnikov "Ingulets," Rakhmanovskogo i im. Il'icha. 1962. 479 p. Vol.2.[Geology and iron ores of the Dzerzhinskiy, Kirov, Liebknecht, October Revolution, "Bol'shevik," Frunze, 22d Parts'ezd, Red Guard, and Lenin deposits]Geologicheskoe stroenie i zheleznye rudy mestorozhdenii im. Derzhinskogo, im.Kirova, im.K.Linkenkhta, im.XI parts"ezda, im. Krasnoi Gvardii i im.Lenina. 1962. 564 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Krivoy Rog Basin--Iron ores)

GERSHOYG, Yu.G. [Hershoih, IU.H.]

Phases in mineral formation and the so-called "pigmented" rocks in the Krivoy Rog. Geol.zhur. 22 no.2:82-84 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Mekhanobrchermet, g. Krivoy Rog.
(Krivoy Rog--Mineralogy)

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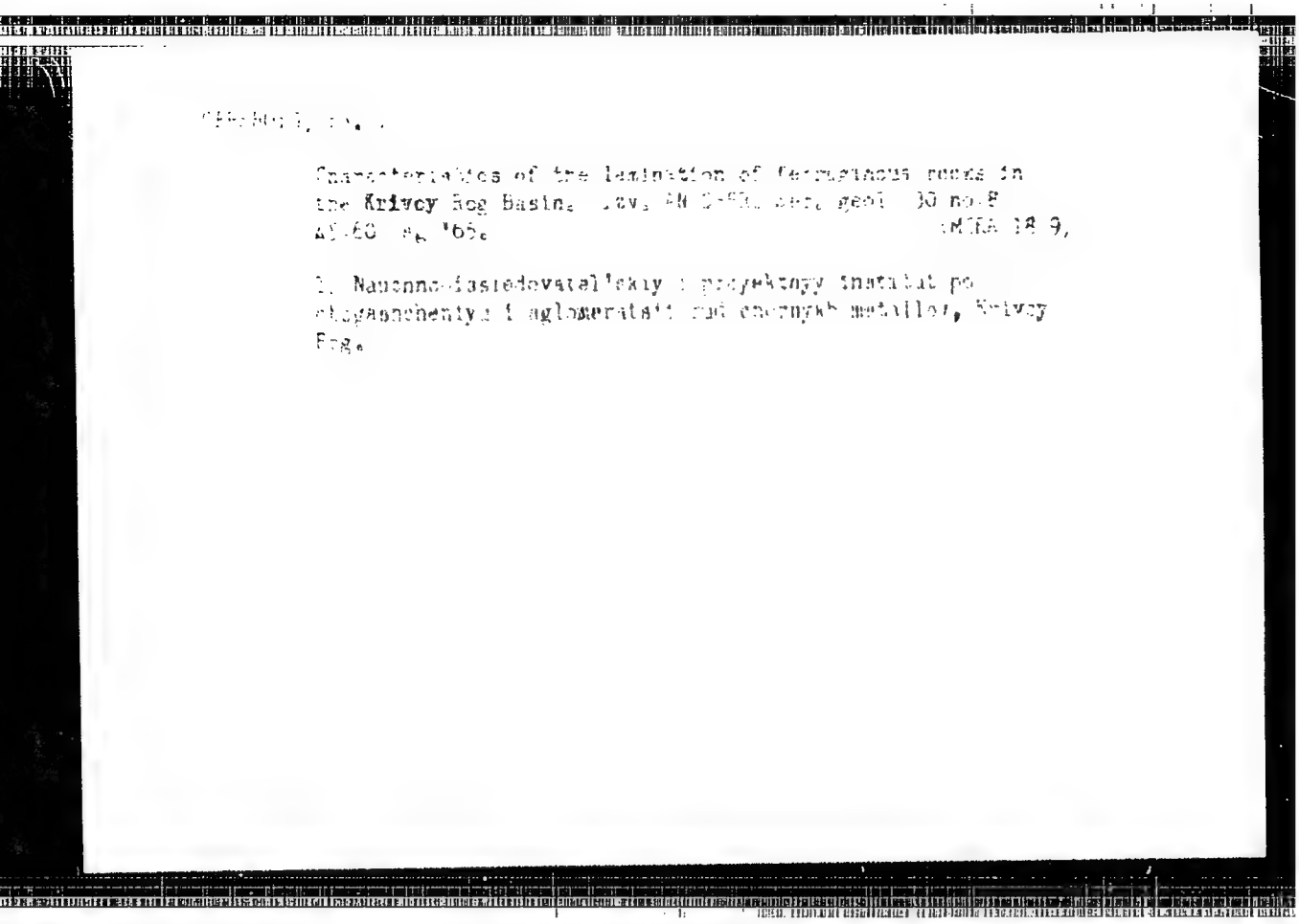
1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut po obogashcheniyu i aglomeratsii rud chernykh metallov, Krivoy Rog.



Characteristics of the lamination of ferruginous rocks in the Krivoy Rog Basin. [illegible] 30 no.8 45-60 Ag '65.

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut po obogashcheniyu i aglomeratu rud chernykh metallov, Krivoy Rog.

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Magnetization roasting of Kerch ores in the experimental factory of Kamysh-Burun Combine. Gor. zhur. no.12:30-37 D '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut Mekhanobrchermet, Krivoy Rog (for Bushuyev, Gubin, Goncharenko, Karmazin, Margulis, Mitrov, Nikolayenko, Nifagina, Chernyy, Gershoyg, Kostikov). 2. Kamyshburunskiy zhelezorudnyy kombinat, Kerch' (for Bobrushkin, Burov, Rybakov, Soshin, Tatsiyenko, Tovstanovskiy, Yurov, Dolgikh, M.A.; Movskovich, S.A.; Stupin, D.D.; Nevoysa).
(Kerch Peninsula—Ore dressing)
(Iron ores)

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Methods of histochemical demonstration of aminopeptidase in a nerve tissue. TSitologiia 7 no.6:769-773 N-D '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Laboratoriya biogistokhimii Instituta mozga AMN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted July 10, 1964.

L 10126-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000155 S/0141/63/006/002/0311/0323

AUTHOR: Aptek, Yu. E.; Gersht, A. M. 45

TITLE: Wings of quasiharmonic-signal spectrum

SOURCE: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, radiofizika, v. 6, no. 2, 1963, 311-323

TOPIC TAGS: quasiharmonic signal

ABSTRACT: A mathematical study of the wings is presented; the signal is amplitude- and frequency- (or phase-) modulated by mutually correlated fluctuations with wide assumptions as to the law of their distribution. Asymptotic formulae for the signal spectrum are developed. The simpler formulae given in the Sections 1 and 2 of the article are applicable to the cases when the disturbance is locally small and varies much quicker or much slower than the reciprocal of the frequency band. In other cases the formulae given in the Section 3 apply. "In conclusion the authors express their thanks to S. I. Borovitskiy for his interest in their work and his comments."

Card 1/2

L 10126-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3000155

Orig. art. has: 50 equations.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 07Apr62 DATE ACQ: 12Jun63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH NR REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

[illegible] EWT(d)/EEC-4/EED-2 ASD(a)-5/AFETR/RAEM(a)/ESD(c)/ESD(s) //
ESD(gs)/ESD(t)
ACCESSION NR: AP4048265 S/0141/64/007/004/0701/0709

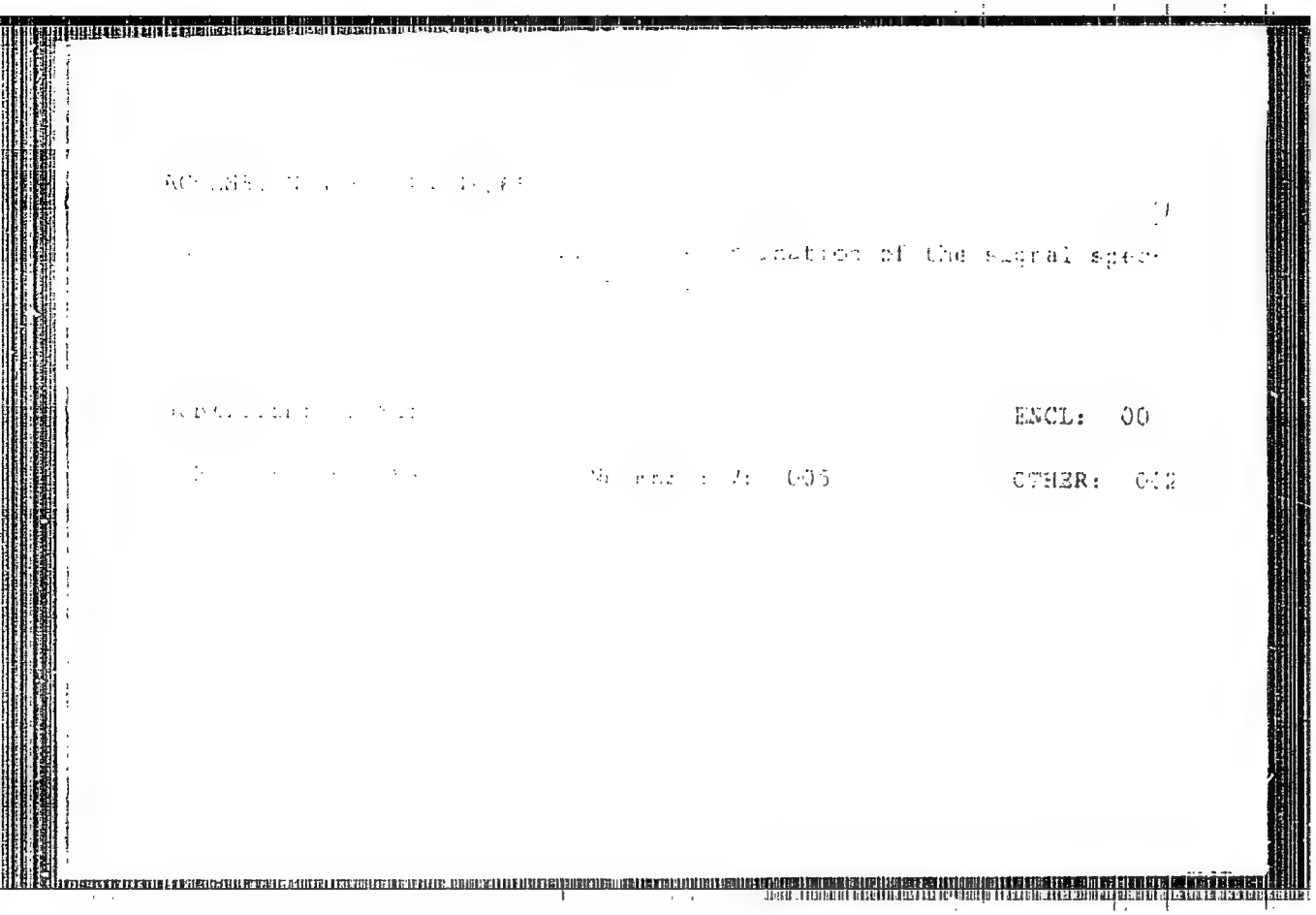
AUTHOR: Gersht, A. M.

[illegible] signal under sufficiently [illegible] frequency modulation [illegible]

[illegible] 1964, 701-709

[illegible] theory, signal frequency [illegible]

[illegible] the analogy between the [illegible]



ENCL: 00

OTHER: 002

Qualitative investigation of a differential equation in the theory of electric motors. Izv.AN SSSR. Mekh.i mashinostr. no.1:89-100 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:4)

Gumeli, [illegible]

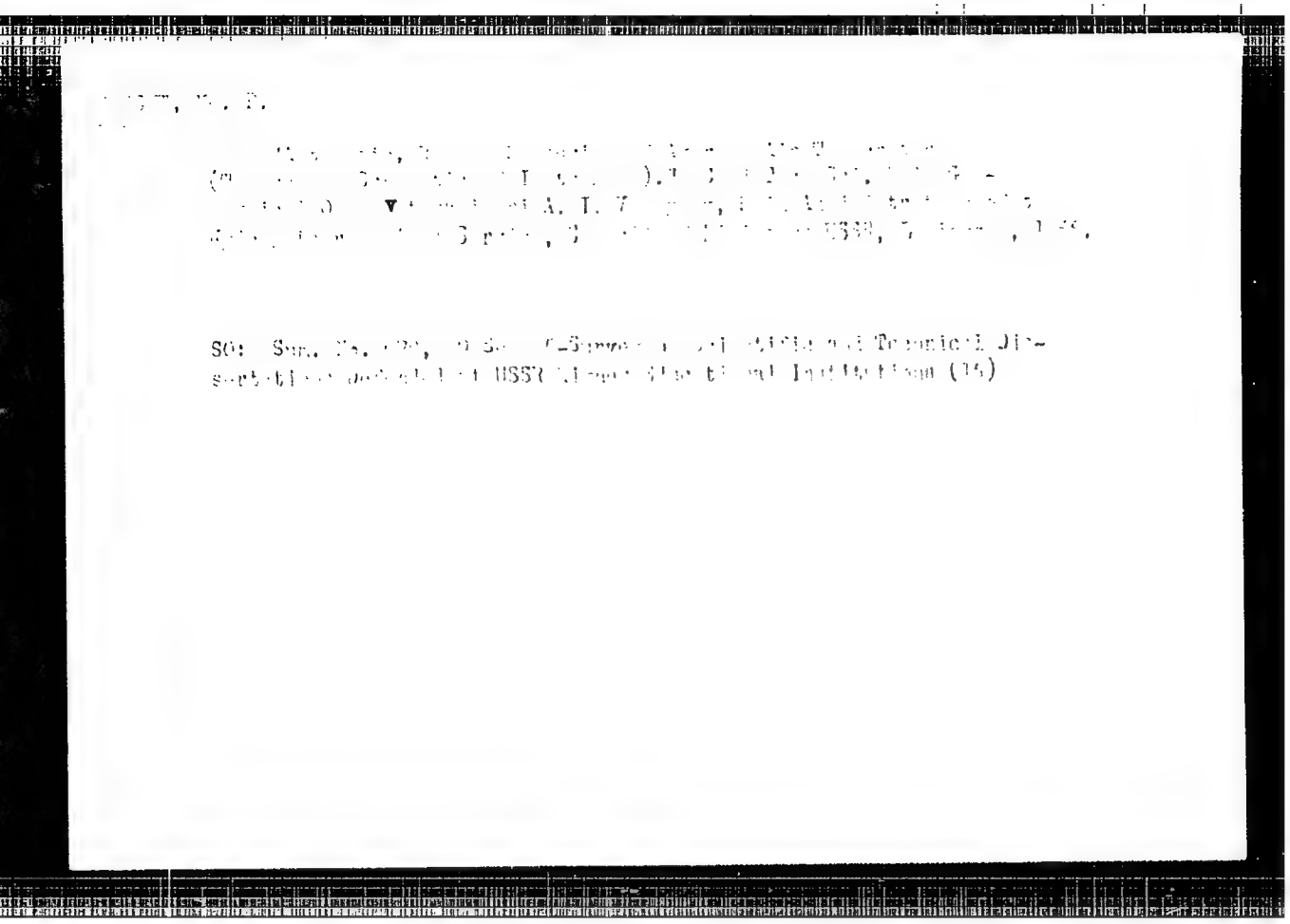
"Thermistors and Their Use in Meteorology," Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, No 5, 1948, pp 88-93.

Digest W-19311, 27 Nov 50

GORELIK, B.V.; GERSHT, Ye.P.

On the possible application of thermistors for the measurement of certain hydrometeorological quantities. Sbor.trud.Len.Gidrometeorol.inst. no.2:55-70 '50. (MLRA 6:8)

(Thermistors) (Meteorology)



AID P - 1877

Subject : USSR/Meteorology and Hydrology

Card 1/1 Pub.71-a - 20/26

Author : Gersht, E. P.

Title : The priority of Russian scientists in designing the telemeteorograph

Periodical : Met. i gidro., no.2, 51, 1955

Abstract : The article reports that the design of a telemeteorograph made by D. P. Yezuchevskiy was reported in the minutes of the 12th conference of the Section of Physical Science of the Naturalists and Etnographers Society in 1874. However, the design itself has not yet been found.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

GERSHT, E. P.

AID P - 2615

Subject : USSR/Meteorology

Card 1/1 Pub. 71-a - 18/26

Author : Gersht, E. P.

Title : 60 years since the invention of radio

Periodical : Met i gidr, №4, 53, Jl/Ag 1955

Abstract : The article commemorates 60 years since A. S. Popov demonstrated the first radio device used to record "electric turbulence in the atmosphere" in 1895.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

GERSHT, Ya. P.

Interchangeability of thermistors in measuring circuits. Izm. tekh. no.2:45-46 Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Termistors) (Thermometry)

GERSHT, Ye.P.

Electromagnetic pulse counters used in measuring equipment.
Priborostroenie no.3:25-26 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(Pulse techniques (Electronic)) (Counting devices)